

BRIBERY CHARGED

Schwab Accused of Trying to Purchase Lewis Nixon.

ATTORNEY'S ALLEGATION

Hearing in Notorious Ship Building Trust Case Is Resumed at New York With Usual Sensations.

Testimony of a sensational nature was introduced at the United States ship building hearing, which was resumed at New York Tuesday.

During the course of his re-examination of Lewis Nixon, president of the ship building company, Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the complainants, brought out from Nixon the statement that of the \$5,000,000 additional stock issued when the company was reorganized to take in the Bethlehem company, \$1,000,000 went to Max Pam, Mr. Schwab's counsel, and \$1,000,000 each to Mr. Nixon, Mr. Dresser and the Trust Company of the Republic, leaving \$1,000,000, the disposition of which he did not know. He did not know whether Mr. Schwab obtained it.

It was also brought out that, at the time the Sheldon reorganization plan was under consideration, Mr. Schwab offered to purchase \$100,000 bonds, with the accompanying bonus of 25,000 shares common and 25,000 shares preferred stock, issued to Mr. Nixon, for \$90,000, while the market value was far less than this, Mr. Untermyer making the direct charge that this was in the nature of a bribe to induce Mr. Nixon to agree to the Sheldon plan of reorganization instead of the plan for an assessment of stock which he had previously advocated.

The offer was shown in two letters of Mr. Schwab to Joseph H. Hoadley dated May 26, 1903, copies of which were introduced in evidence. Mr. Hoadley, it was testified, had conducted the negotiations with Mr. Schwab when Mr. Nixon was endeavoring to persuade Schwab to accede to the assessment plan and had, after the proposal, urged Nixon to accede to the Sheldon plan. Nixon said that at Hoadley's request he had done so. Schwab's letters are as follows:

"Providing the United States ship building reorganization is perfected, I hereby guarantee to take and pay for \$100,000 of first mortgage bonds of the United States Ship Building Company, 25,000 shares of preferred and 25,000 shares of common stock for the sum of \$80,000, plus interest on said bonds, on or before December 1, 1903. Said bonds and stocks to be deposited with Messrs. McIntyre and Marshall, 74 Broadway, New York, and to be exchanged for securities of the reorganized company as designated by agreement issued by the reorganization committee."

"Providing the United States Ship Building Company reorganization is perfected, I hereby guarantee to pay to your order \$40,000.00, amount of payment which has been made to the Sheldon syndicate on a subscription of \$100,000 made by Lewis Nixon. I also agree to have said subscription placed to my account and guarantee to have a complete release issued to said Nixon by said Sheldon syndicate."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

EGO-PELTING PROVES COSTLY.

Erstwhile Candidate Seawell Awarded Verdict Against Seaboard.

The North Carolina supreme court has dismissed the petition to rehear the Seawell case. This affirms this notable case.

Seawell gets nearly \$5,000 damages from the Seaboard Air Line because while he was in its station at Shelby having purchased a ticket and being about to take a train, he was pelted with eggs, the company's agent not interfering to prevent, but encouraging the attack.

Seawell was at the time the republican and populist nominee for lieutenant governor. He had just made a political speech at Shelby.

MORE OF WOOD'S WORK.

Belligerent Moros Again Put to Rout by Americans.

A Manila special says: General Wood captured the Moros in the hills of Jolo, north of Tagbilaran on the 20th of November and destroyed the earthworks they had thrown up there.

Private Martin Brennan, of the Fourteenth Cavalry was killed during the engagement and two privates were wounded, one seriously. The loss on the Moro side is known to have been 75, probably more, as the ground is covered with brush and bodies are hard to find.

ANOTHER POSTOFFICE FIGHT.

Alabama Congressman Opposed to Having New Office at Tuskegee.

A Washington dispatch says: Congressman Thompson, of Alabama, is making a fight against the creation of a postoffice at Booker Washington's institution at Tuskegee, which will, it is established, carry with it the appointment of John Washington, the brother of Booker, as postmaster.

MORGAN HOLDS THE BOARDS.

Alabama Senator Continues His Speech on Canal Matter.

The Panama canal question was again the leading topic under consideration by the senate Tuesday, and Mr. Morgan was again the speaker of the day. He continued his review of the history of the efforts to secure an isthmian canal and declared that to the president's ambition to secure the credit of a unique administration must be credited the favoritism manifested by him toward the Panama route.

LIVELY DAY IN SENATE.

Cuba and Panama Engage Attention of Senate Monday to the Exclusion of All Business.

A Washington dispatch says: Panama and Cuba engaged the attention of the senate Monday to the exclusion of all other questions. The Cuban subject came up early in the day on a motion made by Mr. Hale to reconsider the vote by which the Newlands joint resolution for the annexation of Cuba was referred to a committee, and several speeches were made on the motion without disposing of it.

The Panama question came up in connection with the announcement of the reorganization of senate committees, relieving Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, from the chairmanship of the committee on interoceanic canals. Before the order went into effect, Mr. Morgan took the floor and his speech proved to be a discussion of the entire canal question, with liberal criticism of the president for his course.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, presented the report of the committee on foreign relations on the bill to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The bill went to the calendar.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, then moved to reconsider the vote by which the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba. He made the motion the basis of an opposition to the policy proposed by the resolution, saying that this country had already declared its policy with reference to Cuba by enacting the Teller resolution into law.

It might be said that the Newlands resolution is only an invitation, but taking this to be so, it was still a fact that we are not in the habit of extending such invitations to other countries. We would not in any instance extend such an invitation for uniting Canada to the United States.

In this connection Mr. Hale said there were no doubt men present who would live to witness the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, said that as a matter of fact, Cuba had already assumed the attitude of a ward of the United States. He also advanced the argument that in asking a reduction of duty on Cuban products exported to the United States, Cuba was making an exceptional request, and he thought we should respond by offering political, rather than commercial, union.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, said he did not believe the Newlands resolution represented the business or political sentiment of the United States, and that its introduction had caused uneasiness in Cuba and Porto Rico. He hoped there would be no growth of expansion sentiment. He believed that the best interests of the United States and Cuba would be subserved by separate existence. He eulogized President Palma and the leading men of Cuba and declared that we were only neighbors and friends of Cuba.

INDICTED FOR PEONAGE.

Many Prominent Georgians Charged With Practicing Slavery.

One of the most profound sensations since the return of the indictments against Greene, the Gaynors and Carter was created in the United States court at Savannah, Ga., Monday, when indictments for selling negroes into slavery and holding them in servitude were returned against the most prominent people of south Georgia. One of them is a member of the Georgia legislature.

Twenty-six indictments were returned against Edward J. McRee, William McRee and Frank L. McRee, of Valdosta; William F. Crawley and Thomas J. McClelland, of War County, and Clayton McLeod, John A. McLean and Lester Williamson, of Montgomery county.

The indictments were for various offenses connected with the sale and return of negroes into peonage and other modes of depriving them of their liberty.

Germany Recognizes Panama. Emperor William has directed the German authorities to officially recognize the republic of Panama.

DAROLINA BANK ROBBED.

Five Men Loot Institution at Brunson. Only Small Sum Secured.

At an early hour Tuesday morning at Brunson, S. C., a band of five white men robbed the bank of that place.

They held up the watchman, Richard Youmans, colored, one of the robbers being placed as guard over him.

Securing tools from a blacksmith shop near by, the four men made their way into the bank. They blew open the safe within the vault, finding \$700, which they took.

STRIKERS LOSE ALL POINTS.

Trouble in Chicago Settled With Railroad Company on Top.

The strike of the Chicago street railway was settled at an early hour Wednesday morning at a conference between the mayor, the aldermanic peace commission and the executive board of the local union of the strikers.

The basis on which the settlement was reached is a complete victory for the company.

MUST NOT READ BIBLE.

Nebraska Supreme Court Bans Prejudicial Book from the Schools.

The supreme court of Nebraska Friday issued a writ of mandamus against the teacher of district school No. 21, in Gage county, ordering her not to read the Bible to her pupils. The case was tried some time ago, the supreme court deciding that sectarian knowledge should not be imparted in the public schools.

MANY MOROS SLAIN

General Wood's Men Make Bloody Raid Upon Rebels.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED

In Five Days of Fighting Two Thousand of the Islanders Were Put to Rout—Treacherous Ambuscade Laid for Americans.

A special from Manila says: Three hundred Moros are known to have been killed and many others were carried off dead or wounded as a result of five days' severe fighting in Jolo between the American troops, under General Leonard Wood, and the insurgents. Major H. L. Scott, of the Fourteenth cavalry, and five American privates were wounded.

General Wood landed near Siet lake, in Jolo, November 12. The Moros were soon located and fighting began immediately and continued until November 17.

Major Scott was taking Panglima Hassan, the Moro leader, who had been taken a prisoner, to Jolo. While en route, Hassan asked to be allowed to see his family. His request was granted, and thereupon he led Major Scott into an ambuscade, where the American detachment was fired upon. Major Scott was shot in both hands. Hassan succeeded in escaping during this unexpected attack.

The fighting took place in a country covered with rocks. The Moros were driven across the country from Siet lake to the town which Hassan has made his headquarters, and where it was reported the Moros were 2,000 strong.

The rebel position was attacked in the flank by the American troops, who occupied the town and inflicted a loss of fifty killed on the Moros. Hassan, with a small party, surrendered. The rest of the Moros went into the swamps, out of which they were driven on November 16, leaving seventy-three dead behind them. On November 17 the American forces renewed the attack on the remaining Moros, of whom forty more were killed.

The rebel forces have been literally destroyed by these operations, and General Wood says the indications are that there will be no extension of the uprising, which was handled without difficulty.

On November 18 General Wood started on an expedition against a body of 2,500 Moros who are in the mountains back of Tablil. No news has as yet been received in Manila as to the result of this movement.

COLOMBIANS UNAPACIFIED.

Press Continues to Criticize and Denounce American Government.

The press of Colombia continues to severely criticize and denounce the American government for its action in isthmian affairs and the recognition of the republic of Panama. This is shown in a dispatch received at the state department late Saturday night from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota. President Roosevelt, the United States congress and the people are the targets of violent denunciations.

A dispatch from Bogota says: A man prominent in public affairs has informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Colombian government would await the result of the mission to Washington of General Reyes before deciding upon its policy as regards the new republic of Panama. The general opinion is that there will be war, but that the government first will do its utmost to effect a diplomatic arrangement.

The belief is expressed in government circles that the United States senate will not approve of the action of President Roosevelt regarding affairs on the isthmus. All parties in Bogota have offered their aid to the government, and over 100,000 volunteers have tendered their services in the event of the declaration of hostilities.

WHITECAPPERS AT WORK.

Negroes in Several Mississippi Counties are Ordered to Leave.

News was received in Jackson, Miss., Friday night that whitecappers in the counties of Amite, Franklin and Lincoln are again terrorizing the negroes. The whitecappers have given notice to the negroes in many neighborhoods in the counties mentioned to leave, and they are doing so.

The section mentioned has been affected with whitecapping for some years, but the authorities prosecuted them so vigorously that they have been quiet for the past nine months.

DATE FOR CUBAN VOTE.

Senate Will Act on the Treaty December 16th.

The republican and democratic leaders of the senate were in conference much of the time Saturday over the question of fixing a time for the vote upon the Cuban reciprocity bill, and so far as they were empowered to do entered into an agreement to take the final vote on December 16, or a little more than a week after the convening of the regular session of congress.

COLON IS BLACKLISTED.

Colombians Stop Steamship Traffic Between That City and Cartagena.

A decree was issued at Cartagena, Colombia, November 16, setting forth that no steamers shall be allowed to clear from Cartagena for Colon, or enter Cartagena, coming from Colon.

All the foreign consuls and steamship agents at Cartagena have protested, without effect, against the decree.

TWENTY-SEVEN BURNED.

Italian Railroad Men Meet Horrible Death in Fire Which Destroyed Shanty Wherein They Slept.

While more than a hundred Italian laborers were asleep in a shanty near Lilly, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad, early Saturday morning, the building caught fire and before the foreigners could escape at least twenty-seven were burned to death and a score or more seriously injured.

The men were employed by contractors on the Pennsylvania railroad improvement between Lilly and Portage. There were 500 men on the job, all Italians, and in the shanty which burned were 125 of these. The shanty was about 100 feet long, one story in height. One end was used for cooking and eating, at the other end the men slept in bunks, which were crowded. There was only one door at each end, and the windows were few and small.

The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated stove. The building burned like tinder and the flames were upon the men before any of them were aroused.

Then began a struggle for the outside and for life. They fought and scrambled for the doors, the weaker being crushed down and trampled. Others were roasted to death.

Those who strove for the door were in the wildest sort of panic. They fought and kicked, and among those who escaped there are many who bear marks of the fierce struggle which took place. A few got out of the small windows minus clothing and with their bodies cut from broken glass.

Many of those who did manage to get out had their savings of years in their trunks which they left behind in the building. Remembering this as soon as they got outside, they fought just as fiercely to get back. A few succeeded, but for the sake of their money they gave up their lives. An eye-witness says he does not believe that a single man of those who returned succeeded in getting out again.

In the ruins some of the corpses were close beside the hooped bands of their trunks, and melted gold and silver which had been kept in those receptacles indicated that they had fallen and died with their treasure in their arms. The bodies were all practically burned beyond recognition.

SOUTH'S GREAT STAPLE.

Averages Sum of One Million Dollars Per Day the Year Round.

Two millions of dollars a day is a snug sum for the total receipts from the sale of a single agricultural product in a single country, even such a country as the United States, says the Atlanta Constitution's Washington correspondent. This is the figure shown by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, as the value of cotton exported from the United States in the month of October, 1903.

The preliminary statement of the bureau for the month of October shows the value of cotton exported in the month of October to be \$60,283,412, against \$42,000,000 in October, 1902; \$46,000,000 in October, 1901, and \$60,474,487 in October, 1900. The total quantity exported in October, 1903, as shown by this preliminary statement, was 594,549,872 pounds, being an average price of 10.1 cents per pound.

This figure of \$60,000,000 receipts for cotton in a single month is not equaled in the history of cotton exports except in the month of October, 1900, when the total value of cotton exported was \$60,474,487. Even the figures of \$60,283,412 for the month of October, 1903, are subject to a slight prospective increase, as this preliminary statement of the bureau of statistics does not include the figures of certain distant ports, through which small quantities are exported.

It should not be understood from the above statement that the value of cotton exports of the United States averages \$2,000,000 per day the year round, although they have averaged \$2,000,000 per day during the month of October. Taking the entire year, it may be said, however, that the value of cotton exports now averages \$1,000,000 per day for each business day of the year.

TEN MEN GO TO DOOM.

Another Horror in Ill-Fated Hill Farm Mine at Connelleville.

At Connelleville, Pa., Saturday night, "Hill Farm mine," the ill-fated, added ten more victims to its black record.

Just as the day shift had about completed its labors and were about to leave the Ferguson mine at 6:30 o'clock a terrific explosion rent the interior of the mine and nineteen miners who were working in the vicinity were thrown in all directions, the roof came tumbling down and the close air of the mine became stupefying.

FRENCH MARINES LANDED.

Will Act as Guards to Protect Consulate in San Domingo.

The French cruiser Jurien de La Graviere arrived at San Domingo Friday and landed guards for the protection of the consulate. Severe fighting has begun. The insurgents are bombarding the town, and their attack is being vigorously resisted by the fort. No great injury has so far been done.

TWO WARSHIPS FOR COLON.

Hurry Orders are Issued to the Keary and Massachusetts.

Orders to proceed to Colon are reported to have been received by the commanders of the battle ships Keary and Massachusetts, which are now at the New York navy yard.

All the officers have been summoned by telegraph and those who are here have been told they are to remain on board.

UNCLE SAM ALERT

Quietly Preparing for Possible War With Colombia.

SECRET ORDERS ISSUED

Troops are Being Prepared for Quick Transportation, and Navy Is Gathering Large Force to Act on Short Notice.

A Washington special says: No attempt is now being made on the part of the authorities of the war department to hide the fact that active military preparations are being made with a view to a possible conflict with Colombia.

Troops are being quietly prepared for transportation to the isthmus in the event of a declaration of hostilities, and the navy department is gathering a large naval force where it can be sent to Colombian waters on short notice.

It is authoritatively stated that the general staff has just submitted to Secretary Root a comprehensive plan for the operations of the army in the event of its becoming necessary to send troops to the isthmus or to Colombian territory. Regiments have been designated for the duty and are now being put in shape for immediate foreign service. It is understood that the Sixteenth infantry, now at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., is one of those designated for this service in the plans of the general staff.

Orders Kept Secret. Of course the orders sent the various regimental commanders are confidential in their nature and it is not possible to get official acknowledgment of what regiments have been chosen.

Monday the navy department decided to send two more ships to isthmian waters, probably the Castine and Marietta. The purpose in ordering Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic squadron, to proceed immediately with the battleships Kentucky, Oregon and Wisconsin and the cruisers Albany, New Orleans, Cincinnati and Raleigh to Honolulu from Chinese waters is to have this powerful fleet ready to proceed at once to Colombian waters should the Bogota authorities be so short-sighted as to declare war upon the United States or commit some overt act which would warrant warlike proceedings on our part. Honolulu is much nearer South American waters than Manila or any point to which the squadron would ordinarily be sent.

The Panama people have no fear of molestation at the hands of Colombia so long as they enjoy the protection of the United States, and they are apparently paying no attention to the Colombian threats. It is known, however, that they entertain some fears that the officials of this government may urge them to pay Colombia some part of the \$10,000,000 canal money as salvage for the wounded feelings of the Bogota government. Monday the Panama people caused it to be announced that when they got that ten millions they would invest \$9,000,000 of it in United States bonds, using the other \$1,000,000 to get their government in good working order.

It is not likely that there will be material developments of any kind until after the arrival of General Reyes. Of course, he can have no hopes of inducing this government to change its attitude. While he is doing a good deal of talking about breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States and about another Boer war, it is the belief in official circles here that Panama can be induced to avert such a catastrophe by the judicious use of American dollars.

NEGRO WOMAN KILLS OFFICER.

Constable Attempted to Arrest Her, and Is Brained With an Ax.

William Russell, constable at Madison, Ala., died Wednesday morning from the blow inflicted by Minerva Walker, a negro woman, who fractured his skull with an ax as he entered her home to serve papers.

HOUSE ANXIOUS TO WORK.

Question of Adjournment of Extra Session Causes Muddle.

While no proposition has been transmitted to the house of representatives from the senate looking to an early adjournment of the extra session of congress, this matter has been the subject of several conferences between leaders of the house and Speaker Cannon. There was but one sentiment expressed and that was that adjournment ought not to be taken until the Cuban measure was finally disposed of or the extra session lapsed into the regular session.

FLOOD WHELMS HALF A TOWN.

Horror in India Wherein Two Hundred People Lose Their Lives.

A telegram has been received at the Indian office, London, from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, saying that, according to reports received at Madras, a flood in the Palar river November 12 destroyed half of the town of Vanimbadi, in the Salem district. Two hundred persons were drowned. The floods, the telegram says, have now subsided.

Largest Ship in the World.

The White Star line steamer Baltic, the largest steamer in the world, was successfully launched at Belfast, Ireland, Saturday. Her displacement is 33,800 tons.

Favorable Report on Cuban Bill. The senate committee on foreign relations Saturday authorized a favorable report on the bill giving effect to the Cuban treaty.

THIRTEEN MINERS DIE.

Unfortunates Hurled to Quick Doom in Frightful Gas Explosion in Arkansas Coal Pit.

Thirteen miners were killed and great damage was done by an accidental explosion of gas Tuesday afternoon in coal mine No. 20 at Bonanza, Ark., twelve miles from Fort Smith. At nightfall only six of the victims had been recovered.

The explosion occurred at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There were about 175 men in the various shafts at the time. All escaped without injury except the thirteen men who were employed in entry K, the scene of the explosion. The force of the explosion was terrific and the timbers were torn from the walls of the passages for several hundred yards at the mouth of entry K. The passages were so completely obstructed that the work of rescuing the entombed men was tedious in the extreme and several hours were consumed before the first body was found.

It was thought the gas was accidentally ignited by a miner's lamp.

FINED ON PEONAGE CHARGE.

Judge Speer, of Federal Court, Assests Georgians \$10,000.

In the United States court at Savannah, Ga., Edward J. Frank and William McRee, of Valdosta, entered a plea of guilty to thirteen indictments charging them with peonage. Judge Emory Speer sentenced them to pay a fine of \$10,000 in two of the cases and suspended sentence on the others. The fines will be paid.

W. E. Crawley and T. J. McClelland, who were indicted with the McRees, gave bond for their appearance to answer the charges.

In sentencing the McRees, Judge Speer delivered them a lecture in which he said that in discussing the race question in the south some talk wildly and extravagantly of the shot gun policy, but they do not represent the gentlemen of the south.

Judge Speer stated, not from the bench, but later, that his reference to the shot gun policy not representing the feelings of southern gentlemen was directed at the utterances of Senator Tillman in Savannah last Friday night. The senator said that the solution of the race problem might lead to the shot gun in South Carolina.

After fining the McRees, Judge Speer met them in his private office and told them that under the law and in face of their pleading guilty he could have fined them \$260,000 and given them 66 years in the United States prison. The defendants said they realized that when they entered the plea, but believed he would temper justice with mercy.

HOUSE TAKES DAY OFF.

Lawmakers Adjourn for Thanksgiving by a Strict Party Vote.

A Washington dispatch says: When the house convened Tuesday, Mr. Payne moved that when adjournment is taken it be until Friday.

Mr. Deamond (democrat, Mo.), asked as to the purpose of the house with reference to adjournment, saying the house had transacted the business for which it had been called in extraordinary session and that it was known what action the senate had taken.

Mr. Payne said he had not been advised as to what the senate was going to do, but thought the house capable of determining "so momentous" a question as that of adjournment.

On demand of Mr. Deamond the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Payne's motion.

The previous question was ordered 18 to 103, a party vote. The motion for adjournment until Friday then prevailed.

Seeks Railroad Franchise.

Several officials of the new railroad from Pensacola, Fla., to Memphis, Tenn., are urging the Pensacola city council to pass the franchise granting the new route privileges. Those heading the enterprise are President Chester A. Pond, General Manager Seely Dunn, Chief Engineer H. P. Farrar.

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Of Followers of John Wesley Opened Auspiciously at Griffin.

The thirty-seventh annual session of the North Georgia Methodist conference convened at the First Methodist church in Griffin Wednesday, with Bishop Key presiding. Conference was opened with prayer by the venerable bishop, who also read the morning lesson from the 17th chapter of John, making several beautiful remarks upon the same.

The morning session consisted in reading the various reports of committees.

Dr. J. W. Heidt, the secretary, read the roll call, after which he was elected secretary for the ensuing year. Routine matters of the conference were then taken up.

WAGES ARE CUT DOWN.

Only One Fall River Corporation Stands by Its Operatives.

The first of the numerous reductions in wages announced in the cotton mills of southern New England and at half a dozen points outside that territory went into effect in all but one Fall River corporation Monday, and a number of outside mills. Although about 32,000 operatives had their pay cut down, no general strike occurred in any mill. The cut averages 10 per cent. The reduction affected seventy-eight mills in Fall River alone.

Everybody is giving advice nowadays on how to achieve success. Do not forget that it is important that the young man should start poor, comments the Philadelphia Ledger.

UNCLE SAM LOSES

In First Trial Anent the Alleged Postal Scandals.

MILLER AND JOHNS FREE

On Second Trial at Cincinnati of Men Charged With Grafting Jury Returns Verdict of "Not Guilty."

At Cincinnati, O., Friday night, D. V. Miller, of Terre Haute, and Joseph M. Johns, of Rockville, Ind., were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to extort a bribe from John F. Ryan, made by the postoffice department.

The verdict of "not guilty" was received by the crowd with demonstrations that could not be repressed by the court officers. As soon as court was adjourned and Judge Albert C. Thompson had retired, pandemonium broke loose among the jollifying friends of the defendants. The defendants finally broke away from the crowd of friends to shake hands with the jurors and wept like children as they did so.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Cochran, Mr. Robb, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department at Washington, who had assisted District Attorney McPherson and Assistants Moulner and Darby in the prosecution, left for the east before the verdict was rendered.